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India Needs Permanent Bale ID's

With a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Resource Economics from Oregon State University in the USA, Dr. Terry Townsend is a consultant on commodity issues. He is currently working with the African Cotton and Textile Industries Federation (ACTIF). He served as executive director of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) and has also worked at the United States Department of Agriculture for five years, analyzing the U.S. cotton industry and editing a magazine devoted to a cross-section of agricultural issues.

EXPERT's Column

Dr. Terry Townsend

India has been producing cotton for about 150 years, and in all that time, the methods of identifying bales, accounting for their location, managing their storage and transportation, and recording their weight, origin, variety and quality characteristics has changed little. Basically, either there is no number at all, or there is a lot number and name stenciled with paint on the sides of bales. Recaps (lists of bales) have to be done manually.

About 900 gins participated in the Mini-Mission on Ginning as part of the Technology Mission on Cotton, and those gins are presumably registered and numbered, but thousands of additional gins, many operating without on-site bale presses, remain in operation across the landscape of India. Collectively, all these gins and separate pressing facilities produce more than 30 million bales each year, and there is no centralised, standardised, machine-readable way of keeping track of those bales. There is no nation-wide system of assigning unique numbers to every bale, from every gin, from each state in India. Consequently, when bales arrive in warehouses, they are identified by lots with multiple numbering systems, as if they each came from a different country.

Because there is no numbering system in India, it is necessary to re-weight and re-class the same bale each time it changes hands. Every time the bale is moved, its location has to be recorded by hand. There is no automated way to group bales according to the laydowns desired by textile mills so they can be shipped in order of use.

Cotton India 2015/16

The theme of the 7th Session during Cotton India 2015/16 held in Goa in February, was "Efficiencies in the Value Chain: Improving Cultural Practices in Trading Cotton in the Indian Sub-continent." Three speakers were featured during the session, including Mr. Greg Wakefield, President, Wakefield Inspection Services India Pvt. Ltd., Mr. Andrew Macdonald, Chairman, Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC), and Mr. Unupom Kausik, Deputy CEO, National Collateral Management and Services Limited (NCML).

While the speakers had not intended to make this suggestion, the obvious conclusion from their remarks is that India needs a nation-wide system of assigning unique bale-identifiers, and that system must be utilised in conjunction with a system of Permanent Bale Identification (PBIs)

tags incorporating bar codes, so that the unique bale identifier can be machine-readable and linked to data on origin, weight, ownership and quality parameters.

During the 7th Session, Mr. Wakefield spoke about the efficient use of controlling for domestic trade in the Indian sub-continent. In India, controllers provide weighing, sampling, moisture testing at gin, warehouse or spinning mill, analysis of cotton quality and stock checks. In Bangladesh, controllers supervise seal breaking and re-sealing during fumigation and customs, they arrange delivery dates, weighing and sampling, and assignment of responsibility for tare. In Pakistan, controllers provide weight and HVI data at destination.

Controllers can introduce efficiencies at many stages of the value chain by certifying bale identity, quality, moisture and weight, quickly, accurately, at low cost using cloud analytics to increase transparency and data availability.

Mr. Macdonald called on all India cotton industry participants to shift from the use of standards based on types to HVI measurements. He explained that Count Strength Product (CSP) can be calculated from HVI values, therefore, consistent, accurate testing will lead to increased price premiums.

Mr. Kausik described structured trade finance as an alternative means of providing financing using commodities as collateral. NCML uses a firm's ability to perform in analysing credit worthiness, and does not rely on balance sheet values alone.

It is self-evident from the discussion in Goa that to make efficient use of the information and verifications provided by controllers and HVI systems, or to use cotton as collateral on trade finance, India must move to the use of permanent bale identification tags (PBI) with bar codes. Bar codes enable the accurate and rapid connection of bale information and bale identity in electronic formats for ease of bale management and use throughout the value chain. It could be a role of the Cotton Association of India, together with the Cotton Corporation of India, to introduce universal use of PBI into India.

Implementation

The introduction of PBIs is not inherently difficult or expensive, but it would require coordination among states and gins in India. India would want to adopt the international convention for the formatting of information in the bar codes. India would be well advised to emulate the barcode and numbering system used in Australia.

To implement a nationwide numbering system, an entity like CCI could assign numbers to each state, each district within states, and each gin within each district. Each season, each gin would then assign numbers chronologically to bales. It would then be possible to identify by the number the origin of each bale, and since each number would be unique, there would be no duplications or confusion.

The second step would be for the same nationwide entity such as CCI to print the actual bale ID tags on durable card stock with a bar code on each tag. The PBIs would then be distributed to gins a few weeks prior to the start of ginning operations each season, and as each bale is produced a tag would be physically attached to the bale with a tie or by placing the PBI just inside the wrapping. From then on, for the life of that bale, it would have a unique number that could be read by machine.

The final step is for a nationwide entity, again perhaps CCI, perhaps working with the Cotton Association of India, to develop a database that can be accessed electronically and entered with secure User Id and Password. When the bale is created, and each time the bale is moved or sold, the bar code is scanned and the data is sent to the national database. The owner can then look up the bale's location and information about it's weight and quality parameters automatically. This system is no different than tracking a package sent by courier. Only the bales owned can be seen by each user. The software for such a database is easily available.

The purpose of the Goa conference was to focus attention on opportunities to improve efficiencies in the cotton sectors of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Among the sessions, there were discussions of steps needed to raise yields, improve spinning efficiency, and develop better systems of data collection and information management. While all the sessions were interesting, the 7th Session with an emphasis on concrete improvements that could be introduced within a couple of years, the introduction of PBIs with bar codes, was probably the most practical and may have had the most far-reaching ramifications. If every cotton conference could result in one concrete improvement in the efficiency of the industry, cotton would be pretty efficient by now.

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

Cotton provisions in the US 2014 Farm Bill, US-Brazil cotton settlement and other major developments in the world cotton market

By Andrei Guitchounts, ICAC

A very strong historical correlation exists between cotton prices prevailing during a given season and the planted area for the next season. A 25% decline in cotton prices during 2014/15 could lead to a reduction in world cotton area in 2015/16 by 6% to 31.3 million hectares. The smaller area could result in a similar fall in world production, which is projected at 24 million tons in 2015/16, the lowest in six seasons. The largest declines in production in 2015/16 are projected for China, India, the United States and Pakistan. These four countries are projected to reduce production by a cumulative 11% and will account for more than 70% of world production. Cotton production in Brazil and Uzbekistan, the fifth and sixth largest cotton producers, is not projected to fall substantially. For the second consecutive season, India will remain the world's largest cotton producer. For the first time in six seasons world production in 2015/16 is projected below mill use.

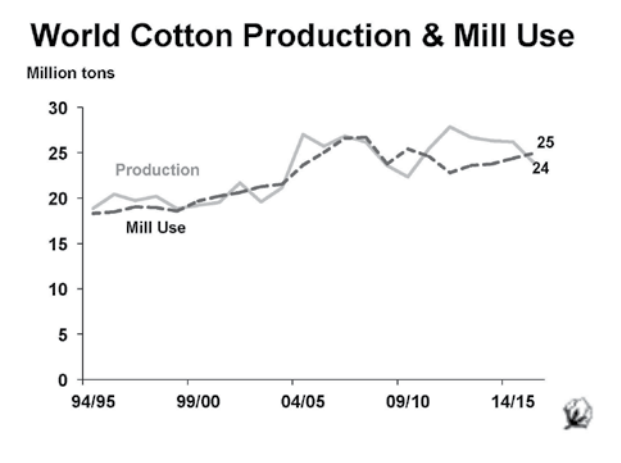
Since 1997/98, when the ICAC Secretariat first began reporting on government measures in cotton, there has been a strong negative correlation between subsidies and cotton prices: in years when prices are high, subsidies tend to decline and in years when prices are low, subsidies tend to rise.

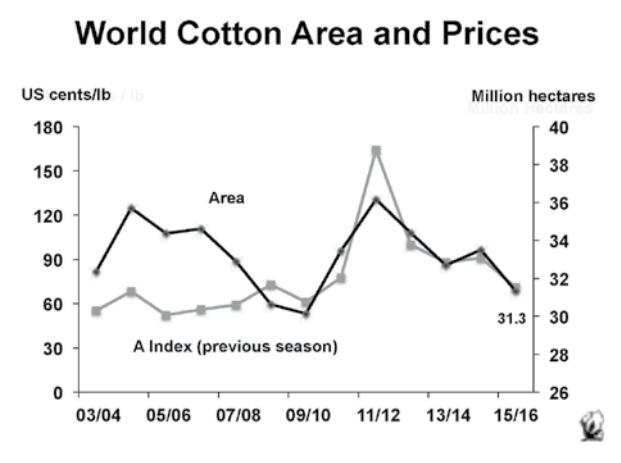
The share of world cotton production receiving direct government assistance, including direct support to production, border protection, crop insurance subsidies, and minimum support price mechanisms, averaged about 55% between 1997/98 and 2013/14. There was a spike in government interventions in 2008/09, when the share of subsidized production jumped to 84%. Ten countries provided subsidies in 2013/14, and the subsidies averaged 26 cents per pound.

The largest subsidies, averaging close to $5 billion, were provided by China during the past three seasons. During the last three seasons (2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14), China implemented a system of minimum support prices by directly purchasing cotton from producers for storage in the government's strategic reserve. A total of 16 million tons was purchased and stockpiled by the government. Three seasons of implementation of this policy of stockpiling cotton in the government reserves provided support to domestic and international prices and helped keep world trade buoyant. At the same time, this policy also caused mill use and the market share of cotton in China to shrink. Potential release of the reserves to domestic mills reduces the need for imports and limits growth in world trade. The Chinese government announced in early 2014 that it would end its reserve building policy in 2014/15 and instead provide a direct subsidy to cotton producers in Xinjiang and other provinces.

The United States accounted for 14% of world production and 31% of world exports in 2014/15. There is a long history of U.S. government policies aimed at supporting cotton farmers' incomes through a number of programs, including direct payments.

President Obama signed a new five-year U.S. Farm Bill into law on February 7, 2014. The 2014 Farm Bill marks a significant change in farm policies, to an environment in which there are now no guaranteed payments and eligibility for payments will be based on declining prices, crop failures or reductions in revenues. The new Farm Bill marks an evolution from traditional farm income support programs to a focus on production and price risk management, with government-subsidized crop insurance as the primary instrument. Direct Payments, Countercyclical Payments and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) programs have been repealed for all commodities. Possibly in response to the successful case by Brazil at the WTO, which challenged the U.S. cotton programs, upland cotton was treated separately from other commodities and became the only commodity eligible for the new "safety net" program, the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX). STAX provides subsidized revenue insurance to cotton producers and can supplement insurance coverage available through the Federal Crop Insurance program. Producers of other commodities have similar programs called Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agricultural Risk





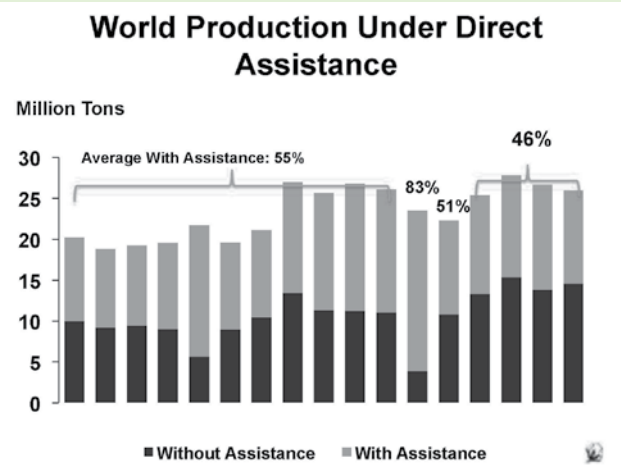
Coverage (ARC). The major difference is that producers of other commodities are protected by minimum price guarantees called reference prices, while cotton producers are not.

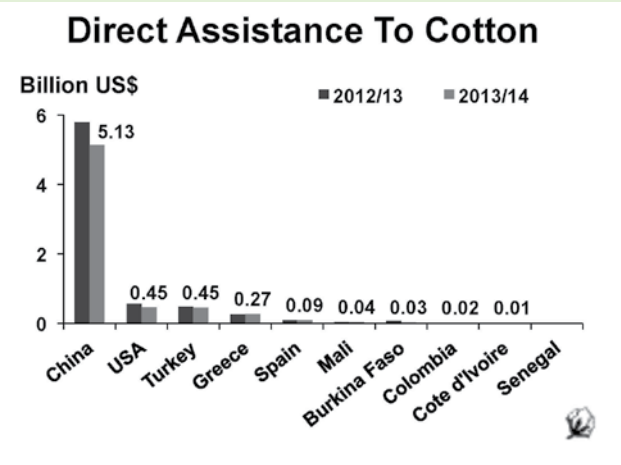
STAX provides upland cotton producers with premium subsidies on the purchase of insurance policies that cover "shallow" revenue losses--those below the level generally covered by standard crop insurance policies. Producers may use this program alone or in combination with existing underlying crop insurance. Under STAX, a payment is triggered if the actual income in a county falls below 90% of the expected income. STAX provides coverage for revenue shortfalls between 10% and 30% of the expected income, and producers may select coverage in 5% increments. Payments may not exceed 20% of expected revenue. The federal government will subsidize about 80% of the premium. In addition, the federal government will partially subsidize the administrative and operational costs of the insurance companies offering STAX.

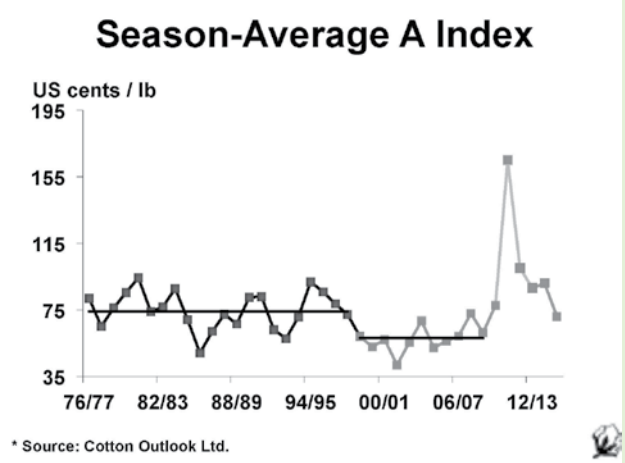
STAX will not be available until the 2015 growing season (starting in August 2015). In the 2014/15 season, a transition assistance payment will be provided to cotton farmers.

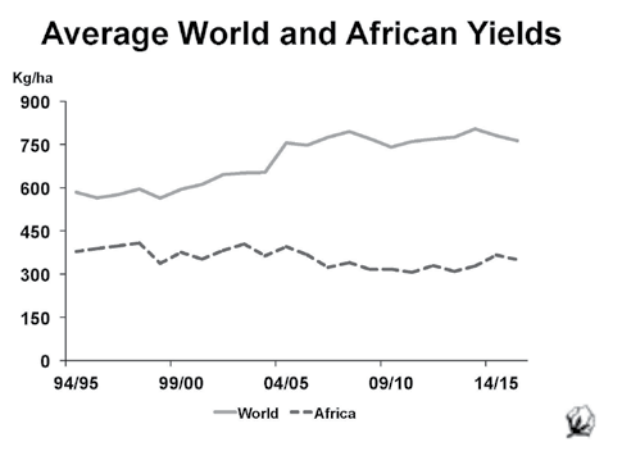
The Marketing Loan Program (MLP) will continue with a marketing loan rate based on the world cotton price, calculated as the simple average of the adjusted prevailing world price for the two immediately preceding marketing years (announced October 1 preceding the next domestic plantings), but in no case lower than 45 cents per pound or greater than 52 cents per pound. If market prices stay above 52 cents per pound, no subsidy will be provided by the government. The range between 52 and 45 cents per pound serves as a floor price paid to farmers if market prices fall below this range. Prices below 45 cents per pound are below cost of production and could lead to declines in production.

Changes were made to the Short Term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) by reducing the duration of loans from 36 to 24 months. In addition, the program is to become more market-oriented, allowing the U.S. Department of Agriculture to charge higher program fees, beyond a level necessary to cover its costs. An annual limit of $5.5 billion has been set for all commodities. The program facilitates U.S. exports of commodities by providing government guarantees to commercial banks that might otherwise be unwilling to provide credits for trade.









The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that government outlays for cotton will be lower under the new arrangement in comparison with the repealed Direct Payments and Counter-cyclical payments programs of the 2008 Farm Bill. During the life of the 2008 Farm Bill, government outlays for cotton averaged at $1.1 billion a year. The CBO projects that government expenditures under the 2014 farm bill will average just one third of the expenditures under the 2008 farm bill. Lower expenditures could mean lower support and incentives to produce cotton in the United States and opportunities for competing producers to increase their market share.

In October 2014 the U.S. and Brazil signed an agreement concluding a decade-long trade dispute in the WTO over cotton subsidies. Under the terms of this agreement, Brazil will terminate its cotton case, giving up its rights to countermeasures against U.S. trade or any further proceedings in this dispute. Brazil has also agreed not to bring new WTO actions against U.S. cotton support programs and the GSM-102 program while the current U.S. Farm Bill is in force. The U.S. will make a one-time final contribution of $300 million to the Brazil Cotton Institute.

World cotton stocks are projected to reach a record of 21.8 million tons during 2014/15, accounting for 90% of world mill use. World cotton stocks were at just 9.2 million tons in 2009/10 and accounted for 37% of world consumption that year. 2014/15 will be the fifth consecutive season in which production exceeds consumption. Between 2010/11 and 2014/15, cumulative surplus of production over consumption reached close to 14 million tons. The largest share of world stocks is held by the Chinese government reserve as a result of three seasons of stockpiling policy. The size of the national reserve was estimated at 11 million tons as of the end of 2013/14. As of the start of 2014/15, total Chinese stocks accounted for 68% of world stocks and for more than 160% of mill use in China.

Large stocks of cotton could continue to depress cotton prices until liquidated and lead to a decline in cotton plantings in major producing countries such as the United States, China, Brazil, Pakistan and Turkey. The long-term Cotlook A Index averaged 74 cents per pound since 1976/77. During the last three seasons the A Index averaged 93 cents per pound and is projected to fall to 71 cents per pound in 2014/15 and 72 cents per pound in 2015/16, close to the long-term average. In 2014/15, China discontinued the program of direct market intervention, instead replacing it with direct subsidies paid to producers. As a result, a decline in domestic and international cotton prices accelerated. It is likely that cotton prices will stay close to or below long-term averages during the next several seasons.

Lower prices could also encourage mill use, since cotton competes with polyester, and lower cotton prices narrow the gap between cotton and polyester prices. However, excess stocks of polyester have also depressed polyester prices, limiting the ability for cotton to regain market share from polyester. Instead it is more likely that cotton consumption will grow in absolute terms, but maintain a market share of around 28-30%. Developing countries have a potential to increase cotton production as costs of production are lower for these countries, but there is a need to increase yields closer to world averages in order to improve profitability. Major issues must be addressed in order to improve productivity in developing countries, especially in Africa where the average yield is around 335 kg/ha compared with 787 kg/ha for the world. The most important issues are input availability, technology transfer, provision of extension services, improvements in logistics and regulation

Source : COTTON : Review of the World Situation, Volume 68 – Number 5, May-June 2015

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COTAAP Corner

Events for February- March 2016

Almost all the cotton crop has been harvested in the Chopda area. The sudden and severe outburst of pink bollworm has continued to cause havoc by damaging bolls in further crop too, resulting in the uprooting of cotton in almost 98% of the cultivated area. As it is mostly an irrigated area, all the farming community in the area is engaged in the cultivation of rabi crops. As almost all the cotton crop is already harvested, COTAAP's activities during this period were:

Conducting feedback survey of participatory farmers:

The purpose of any extension activity conducted by COTAAP to date, has always been to help farmers in finding proper solution to prevailing problems in farming. Every year, participating farmers under different FLD schemes through COTAAP are given feedback forms. Farmers are taught to fill that form from the start of the cultivation season till the end of harvesting. The said feedback form is designed so precisely, that it covers almost all the details about cultivation practices adopted by farmer, the cost of labour incurred by farmer for harvesting cotton in one acre of FLD plot as well as check plot, name, quantity and rate of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) used in one acre of both plots, picking cost incurred, pattern of selling cotton in market, rates of cotton fetched by farmer in market; in short, all the economic parameters in farming for every farmer. As almost all the cotton from farms has been harvested, all the field assistants of COTAAP are engaged in filling and completing the forms lying with farmers. Once all the forms are completed, the entire data will then be computerised for final evaluation. The final evaluation of data will help in the following:

- Understanding the final impact of FLD scheme conducted by COTAAP as compared to their traditional method.
- Evaluation of whole data helps in understanding the shift in cultivation practices being adopted by farmers.
- Understanding the components which are responsible for increase in cost of cultivation for farmers.
- Facilitating the comparative study of the performance of different hybrids of cotton in area.
- The yearly results of evaluated data are shared with all the participatory organisations as well as the Government of Maharashtra. The said data helps in formulating future projects to be undertaken by COTAAP.

Cotton plucker machine demonstration and testing:

COTAAP received five cotton plucker machines from SIMA, Coimbatore. These machines are latest in technology as compared to machines tested by COTAAP earlier. Previously COTAAP had tested machines of Padgilwar and Sickle innovations in Chopda region. The plucker machines were being demonstrated in Mamalde, Chunchale and Chaugaon villages on 15th,16th and 17th of February. The farmers were not only given a demonstration of the machines, but were also encouraged to operate the machines on the standing crop of cotton.

Looking at the performance of machines, even though these machines were a little bit faster than the previous ones, it is doubtful whether these machines could be a total substitute to hand-picking.

COTAAP field assistant Shri. Kishor Patil filling feedback form from beneficiary farmers in Chahardi village

Cotton plucker machine demonstration being conducted at Chunchale village

Cotton Arrivals Decline By About 11% In 2015-16 Season

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its February estimate of the cotton crop for the 2015-16 season, which began on 1st October 2015. The CAI has placed its February estimate of the cotton crop for the 2015-16 season at 345.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The projected Balance Sheet drawn by the CAI estimated total cotton supply for the season 2015-16 at 432.60 lakh bales while the domestic consumption is estimated at 304.00 lakh bales thus leaving an available surplus of 128.60 lakh bales. A statement containing the State-wise estimate of the cotton crop and the Balance Sheet for the season 2015-16 with the corresponding data for the previous crop year is given below.

The arrivals of cotton during the ongoing 2015-16 season are not matching up with the arrival figures of last year. The arrivals during 2015-16 season upto the end of February 2016 are estimated at 245.00 lakh bales as against 276.25 lakh bales arrived upto the same period last year. This reduction in the arrivals of cotton is an indication of a lower crop. If the trend of arrival does not improve in the coming months, the estimate of cotton crop for the 2015-16 cotton season will have to be lowered further.

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 29th February 2016 for the Seasons 2015-16 and 2014-15

(in lakh bales)

State	Production *		Arrivals As on 29th February 2016 (2015-16)
	2015-16	2014-15	
Punjab	8.50	13.00	6.95
Haryana	16.00	23.50	12.15
Upper Rajasthan	5.50	6.50	4.40
Lower Rajasthan	10.50	10.50	9.00
Total North Zone	**40.50**	**53.50**	**32.50**
Gujarat	94.50	108.00	64.35
Maharashtra	78.25	78.50	55.40
Madhya Pradesh	19.00	18.00	15.00
Total Central Zone	**191.75**	**204.50**	**134.75**
Telangana	56.50	55.25	40.50
Andhra Pradesh	23.50	25.75	15.00
Karnataka	19.75	30.50	14.25
Tamil Nadu	7.00	7.25	3.75
Total South Zone	**106.75**	**118.75**	**73.50**
Orissa	4.00	4.00	2.75
Others	2.00	2.00	1.50
Total	**345.00**	**382.75**	**245.00**

*Note: (1) * Including loose*

(2) Loose figures are taken for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately as proportionate to the crop for the purpose of accuracy

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2015-16 and 2014-15 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales)

Details	2015-16	2014-15
Opening Stock	73.60	53.85
Production	345.00	382.75
Imports	14.00	12.00
Total Supply	**432.60**	**448.60**
Mill Consumption	270.00	278.00
Consumption by SSI Units	24.00	27.00
Non-Mill Use	10.00	10.00
Exports		60.00
Total Demand	**304.00**	**375.00**
Available Surplus	128.60	
Closing Stock		73.60

Production Of Man-Made Filament Yarn

(In Mn. kg.)

Month	Viscose Filament yarn	Polyester Filament yarn	Nylon Filament yarn	Poly propylene Filament yarn	Total
2005-06	53.09	1075.82	36.84	13.58	1179.33
2006-07	53.98	1270.83	32.25	13.41	1370.48
2007-08	51.07	1420.14	27.62	10.51	1509.34
2008-09	42.41	1330.45	28.07	15.08	1416.01
2009-10	42.72	1434.34	30.32	14.77	1522.15
2010-11	40.92	1462.26	33.45	13.14	1549.77
2011-12	42.36	1379.51	27.94	13.19	1463.00
2012-13	42.78	1287.80	23.03	17.26	1370.87
2013-14	43.99	1213.07	24.00	12.91	1293.97
2014-15 (P)	43.93	1157.41	32.46	12.76	1246.56
2015-16 (Apr-Nov) (P)	33.98	800.88	27.14	9.50	871.50
2013-14					
April	3.51	103.27	1.59	1.36	109.73
May	3.38	108.65	1.87	0.90	114.80
Jun	3.58	105.95	1.82	0.99	112.34
Jul	3.92	99.07	1.91	1.11	106.01
Aug	3.86	106.47	1.98	1.30	113.61
Sept.	3.72	102.65	1.94	1.03	109.34
Oct.	3.77	97.03	1.90	0.83	103.53
Nov.	3.46	93.13	1.88	1.14	99.61
Dec.	3.75	103.81	2.05	1.16	110.77
Jan.	3.72	103.11	2.37	1.14	110.34
Feb.	3.54	91.57	2.25	1.06	98.42
Mar.	3.78	98.36	2.44	0.89	105.47
2014-15 (P)					
April	3.74	94.92	2.30	1.12	102.08
May	3.72	100.28	2.63	1.00	107.63
June	3.60	102.29	2.14	1.01	109.04
July	3.83	107.71	2.49	1.12	115.15
August	3.86	103.92	2.82	1.06	111.66
September	3.83	86.20	2.75	0.99	93.77
October	3.68	86.44	2.53	1.02	93.67
November	3.54	92.25	2.68	1.08	99.55
December	3.56	99.93	2.96	1.14	107.59
January	3.59	92.48	3.16	1.08	100.31
February	3.49	92.19	2.93	0.94	99.55
March	3.49	98.80	3.07	1.20	106.56
2015-16 (P)					
April	3.80	95.97	3.22	1.09	104.08
May	3.70	96.03	3.01	0.99	103.73
June	3.69	82.80	2.69	0.95	90.13
July	3.78	82.67	3.11	1.12	90.68
August	3.81	86.94	2.97	1.13	94.85
September	3.82	89.53	2.81	0.99	97.15
October	3.81	89.23	3.18	1.00	97.22
November	3.75	87.36	2.86	1.32	95.29
December	3.82	90.35	3.29	0.91	98.37

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Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2015-16 Crop MARCH 2016 14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th
	Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]											
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	8183 (29100)	8183 (29100)	8183 (29100)	8155 (29000)	8155 (29000)	8155 (29000)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	8323 (29600)	8323 (29600)	8323 (29600)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	5568 (19800)	5568 (19800)	5455 (19400)	5371 (19100)	5315 (18900)	5315 (18900)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7058 (25100)	7002 (24900)	7002 (24900)	7002 (24900)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	8267 (29400)	8267 (29400)	8211 (29200)	8155 (29000)	8155 (29000)	8155 (29000)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	8998 (32000)	8970 (31900)	8914 (31700)	8886 (31600)	8886 (31600)	8858 (31500)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	8042 (28600)	8042 (28600)	7986 (28400)	7902 (28100)	7902 (28100)	7902 (28100)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	8436 (30000)	8436 (30000)	8380 (29800)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	9280 (33000)	9251 (32900)	9195 (32700)	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)	9139 (32500)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	8211 (29200)	8211 (29200)	8155 (29000)	8070 (28700)	8070 (28700)	8070 (28700)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	8661 (30800)	8661 (30800)	8605 (30600)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	9392 (33400)	9364 (33300)	9308 (33100)	9280 (33000)	9280 (33000)	9251 (32900)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8858 (31500)	8858 (31500)	8802 (31300)	8773 (31200)	8773 (31200)	8773 (31200)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8942 (31800)	8942 (31800)	8886 (31600)	8858 (31500)	8858 (31500)	8858 (31500)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9083 (32300)	9083 (32300)	9055 (32200)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)	9167 (32600)	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9308 (33100)	9308 (33100)	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	9673 (34400)	9673 (34400)	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9589 (34100)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10123 (36000)	10123 (36000)	10123 (36000)	10067 (35800)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	13610 (48400)	13610 (48400)	13610 (48400)	13582 (48300)	13582 (48300)	13582 (48300)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)